yeas 98, nays 53.

repayment of seven thousand dollars advanced y Governor Douglas to pay for stores for the volunteers who were engaged in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Washington; which was agreed to.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment, providing for the payment of work already begun, in painting the dome of the Capitol; which was

Mr. Fitch reported an amendment authorizing the Superintendent of Public Printing to procure paper for Congressional printing in open market in certain cases of failure of contractors to execute their contracts; which was

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported an amendment appropriating \$5,000 for repairs of the Long Bride over the Potomac river at Washington, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings; which was

-yeas 25, nays 19. Mr. Bright, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported an amendment to strike out the appropriation of \$5,000 for the preservation of the Treasury extension, and insert, "for continuing the construction of the Treasury extension, \$500,000;" which was

agreed to, Mr. Mallory, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the naval appropriation bill, made a report;

which was concurred in. Mr. Sebastian reported, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, an amendment authorizing the issuing of patents for lands selected by certain Indians in Kansas, under treaty stipulations; which was agreed to.

Mr. Broderick moved to amend the bill by reducing the appropriation for surveying public lands and private land claims in California from \$103,000 to \$43,000; which was agreed to-

yeas 29, nays 18.

Mr. Harian submitted an amendment appro priating \$20,000 for a military road from Bridger's Pass to Great Salt Lake City; which was

rejected—yeas 20, mays 26.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and Mr.
Seward asked that the vote might be taken separately on the amendment authorizing the issue of Treasury notes. The other amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in in gross.

The question being stated on concurring

the amendment which had been reserved-Mr. Simmons renewed his amendment to it, providing, that in order to prevent undervaluaons, it shall hereafter be the duty of collectors, and other officers charged with the duty of collecting the revenue from imported merchandise, to take the duties in the article of merchandise itself, according to the proportion or rate per cent. charged upon such article ; that is to say, if the duty is fifteen per cent., fifteen-hundredths of the merchandise imported shall be taken, and so in proportion for other charges; the goods scribed by law.

Mr. Simmons addressed the Senate in oppo sition to the Treasury note amendment and support of his own.

The Senate here, at five o'clock, took a recess

for two hours. Evening Session.-The Senate was again called to order at seven o'clock. Mr. Simmons resumed and concluded his remarks in advocacy of his amendment to the miscellaneous appropriation bill, providing for the levying of duties on imported merchandise

Messrs. Clingman and Hamlin briefly replied. The amendment was rejected by the follow-

Feas-Messrs, Allen, Bell, Bigler, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden. Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—24. Naus + Messrs, Bayard, Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitz-Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Chigh, Hammond, Houston, patrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson to have a committee of conference, and entropy depresent Congress, and that to have a committee of the Senate's amendal and accounts so allowed by said committee shall be resident of any money in the Treasury that Stuart, Ward, and Yulee-30.

The amendment providing for Treasury notes was agreed to by the following vote: Yeas - Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamir

Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Ham-Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Stuart, Toombs. Nays - Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Camero

Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson-22. Mr. Davis submitted an amendment appro

priating for the postal service such sums as may received therefrom, and authorizing the Postmaster General to reduce the service upon the various post routes so as to make the service self-sustaining, and by warrants on the amounts not exceeding at any time the balance in the Treasury from receipts of the Post Office and post roads; and from and after the 1st day of July next the franking privilege, except so far as is conferred by special laws as a perso privilege, be and the same is hereby abolished Mr. Hale raised a point of order, that the first

it made an appropriation; which was sustained.

Mr. Clay hoped the question would be taken on the second branch of the amendment, abolishing the franking privilege; and it was adopt-

ed unanimously.

Mr. Fitch renewed the amendment which he had reported from the Committee on Printing, in Committee of the Whole, directing the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Messra. Gales & Seaton for continuing the publication of the American State Papers; and the amendment was agreed to-aves 35, mes not

The bill was then read a third time and passed by the following vote:

Yeas - Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman,

Davis, Donglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Rice, Sebastian Nays-Messrs. Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tennes see, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull.

Wade, and Wilson-20.

Message from the President.-A message was received from the President of the United States On motion by Mr. Hunter, the message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Privileges of the House .- Mr. Mason pre sented a resolution from the Honse of Representatives, accompanying the Post Office ap

dr. Crittenden submitted the following reso lution: which was adopted: Whereas the House of Representatives hav ing communicated to the Senate a resolution in the following words, to wit:

"Resolved, That the House bill No. 872. making appropriations for defraying the exyear ending 30th of June, 1860, with the Sen ate amendments thereto, be returned to the Senate, as section thirteen of said amendments is in the nature of a revenue bill."

Resolved by the Senate of the United States

That the Senate and the House of Representatives are of right equally competent each to judge and determine of the propriety and the utionality of its own enactments. The Senate has exercised said right in its action on the amendments sent to the House, leaving the House, as its right, to reject or adopt each

of said amendments, at its pleasure.

Resolved, That this resolution be commun cated to the House of Representatives, and that the bill and amendments aforesaid be trasmit-ted therewith.

New York Indians .- On motion by Mr. Se bastian, the Senate took up the bill providing for the allotment of lands to certain New York Indians and for other purposes.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. King and

Mr. Yulee reported, from the Post Office Committee, an amendment making appropria-tions for payments under existing contracts for carrying the mails during the past year to Pan-ama, California, Oregon, and back, \$87,000; across the Isthmus of Panama \$29,000; from

New Orleans, via Tehuantepec, to Ventosa, and back, \$229,000; which was agreed to. Mr. Y. also reported an amendment author izing the establishment of mail route, by steamers, from Charleston, via Havana, and back, at Mr. Toombs renewed his objection.

ries, reported an amendment providing for the an expense not exceeding \$23,000 per annum; which was agreed to-yeas 39, nays 8.

The bill was then read a third time The Lighthouse Bill .- Mr. Hamlin that the Senate take up the bill making appro-priations for lighthouses, light-boats, &c., and

for other purposes.

Mr. Toombs briefly opposed the motion, and the question being taken, it was agreed toyeas 29, nays 20.

Mr. Clay moved to amend the bill by striking

out the third section, which authorizes the Sec retary of the Treasury to discontinue certai lights named in the section, and inserting that the Secretary be authorized to discontinue from time to time, on the recommendation of the Lighthouse Board, such lights as may become unnecessary, from the mutations of commerce changes in harbors, &c. The amendment wa agreed to-yeas 29, navs 21. Post Office Appropriation Bill.—On motion Mr. Toombs, the Senate took up the bill

just received from the House, making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Do partment during the next fiscal year. Mr. Stuart said, having this bill before the

which the Senate claimed to be improperly before them, he moved that a committee of conference be appointed to consult with the Hous of Representatives.

Mr. Mason opposed the motion.

The Vice President suggested that it would better to give the bill at least one reading. The bill was then read a first time, when Mr. Toombs objected to its further consider

Mr. Hunter thought the House was entire competent to take the course it had pursued. He suggested that the bill be laid upon the table, the Secretary be directed to inform the House that they had sent down a bill already

The subject was further discussed by Messrs Davis, Doolittle, and Mason. Mr. Stuart finally modified his motion so a The House of Representatives having, in th

nion of the Senate, departed from the comparliamentary usages in the manner its action in regard to the bill of the Hou entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860;" ther

Resolved, That the Senate appoint a commit-tee of conference, to meet a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives, for purpose of consulting as to what action ought to be had by the respective Houses r specting the said bill. The resolution was adopted, and a committee

of conference appointed.

On motion by Mr. Benjamin, the Senate went into Executive session, and after some time spent therein, the doors were reopened. Private bills were considered and passed. The Senate then took a recess, to await the

tion of the House on the appropriation bills At nine o'clock the Senate reassembled, and vas called to order by the Vice President. A message was received from the Hou Representatives, announcing to the Senate that he House had agreed to the conference asked w the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Post Office appropriation oill, and also returning the miscellaneous ap propriation bill with sundry Senate amend-

ts disagreed to. Mr. Hunter moved that the miscella appropriation bill be taken up for consideraon : which was agreed to.

Mr. H. stated that the House had concurr in the amendment providing for the issue of Treasury notes, but they had disagreed to many of the Senate amendments. He believed that the only chance to pass the bill was, for the Senate to recede from its amendments, so as not to send the bill back to the House; and he herefore submitted a motion to that effect.

Mr. Hunter felt assured, from what he had vitnessed himself in the House, and from what he had heard there, that the appointment of a Representatives. mmittee of conference would necessarily result in the defeat of the bill. The only chance save it was for the Senate to recede.

Mr. Broderick called for the reading of all which the House refused to agree—among them the citizens of Washington and Georgetown Freasury extension, and \$250,000 for the Washington Aqueduct, those in reference to the steam mail lines to California, the publication of the American State Papers, and numer-

The question being then stated on the motion

rom its first amendment in reference to the Freasury extension.

endments, the bill is passed. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, made another nd a successful effort to get the Senate to con-

Thanks to the Vice President .- Mr. Foot of Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be

and they are hereby tendered to the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, for the courteous, able, and dignified manner in which he has discharged Mr. Nichols stated that, since the resolution responsible duties of Presiding Officer du-

On motion by Mr. Stuart, the Senate then

the Senate committee. The report states that the committee, " having met after full and free conference, have agreed as follows; that neither House is uno ... tood to waive any constitutional right which they may respectively consider to long to them, and that it be recommended to the House to pass a conference bill, and that the Senate concur in the same when it shall be sent to them." Mr. S. explained that they agreed to abandon both bills, the one on the ble of the Senate and the other on the table of the House, and report a new one which should be passed by the House and transmitted to the Senate, who should pass it also. It was necessary to do something, in order that the on until the next session without interruption. They believed there were overwhelming public some bilt making these appropriations; and they believed that their action, being unaninous, did preserve the question of constitutional right to each House untouched and unyielded; and by so doing they adopted the only measure which could secure these two interests. Sub-stantially it was the same bill which was passed by the House in the first place, and which the Senate returned with amendments. The com-mittee had done as well as they could do in as

little time as they had to do it in.

Mr. Mason remarked that, although there was reservation, yet it was manifest from the re bidden to exercise its constitutional right. Mr. Toombs considered this a question

the greatest possible magnitude. On the one side is a great constitutional question, which no nan has a right to surrender if it exists; on the other, is the great inconvenience of not having postal service performed during the year 1860. Between duty and expediency he would not hesitate, whatever might be the course of other men. In his judgment, not only had the constitutional rights and prerogatives of the Senate been trampled on by the rendered by the committee of conference; and he wished to tebuke both the one and the other. The House had usurped the right of saving that the Senate was not a co-ordinate branch of this Government. He proceeded to review the facts in the case, and said this bill, which had just come from the House, must go through the regular course of legislation, and should be considered by one Senator at least.

The bill was then read a first time by its title. Mr. Toombs objected to its second reading

Mr. Seward, in order to test the question Mr. Seward, in order to test the question ment of the Senate increasing the rates of post-whether a single objection would prevent the consideration of the bill, moved that it now Department, which Congress appropriated in other sources.

The Vice President decided that, objection being made, the bill could not have its second Mr. Fessenden said his side of the Chamber

sible if the bill were lost. Mr. Mason would have preferred giving a direct vote upon the bill to meeting the question in the form in which it was presented by the committee of conference, but he was not anxous about it. So far as his vote went, the rights of the Senate should be vindicated against revolutionary acts on the part of other branches

of the Government.

Mr. Hale thought it was not strictly correct to characterize this as the first revolutionary act upon the part of this Government. There had been an act committed by the Senate, aided by the vote of the Senator from Virginia, vastly more revolutionary in its character than any thing that had been attempted by the House, and that was the act of the Senate in filling up the body in disregard of the requirement of the onslitution, which says that the latures shall elect Senators, and not that the Senate shall elect them. If this country was staggered by attacks upon it, the historian who uld chronicle the history of this country enue shall originate in the House of Representawould not put this down as the first revolutionary act, but would say that this Senate, which was so full of indignation to-day, had set a

vastly more evil example than that. Mr. Douglas was sorry to see appropriatio bills defeated on a question of the punctilio be-tween the Senate and House of Representatives. t would be better to act upon the merits of Le did not believe the dignity of the Senate of or should the Senate be so sensitive at the phraseology of the House as to obstruct the

ublic business on a mere point of etiquette.

Mr. Toombs replied, that this was not a question of dignity or a question of punctilio, right—one which a Senator cannot surrender, his trust. The Senator from New Hampshi had the audacity to stand up here and call that volutionary which was legitimately done by the very parties to whom the Constitution gives the right to decide such questions. The Sureme Court of the United States had decided against that gentleman's ideas of constitutional aw, and he doubtless considered that revolutionary, too. Every doctrine that did not square with that Senator's ideas of the Constitution was revolutionary; but he could not accept that definition of what was revolutionary a what was not. Mr. T. proceeded to speak on the merits of the question; but, in the midst of his remarks, the clock indicated the hour of

The Vice President. The hour having ar-

Mr. Arnold, of Connecticut, moved that the nove that the Committee of the Whole be dis- submitted a unanimous report; harged from the further consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of David Myerle; which motion was not agreed to-yeas 114, nays 64two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the Senate having returned the bill making appro-

priations for the naval service for the year endnent to the amendments of the House, the House insisted upon its disagreement, and asked for a committee of conference.

Mr. Kunkel, of Maryland, moved that the ules be suspended, in order to enable him to

report from the Committee on Accounts the folwing resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Accounts e and they are hereby authorized to audit, setcompensation, to all such persons as may have nay have been appropriated for the mi eons or contingent expenses of the House

The resolution was then adopted. Mr. Dodd, of New York, from the comm with Potomac water, and preserving the

The report provides for the appointment of an officer of the United States corps of engineers to take charge of the work, at a compensation no greater than his regular pay; and also pro-vides that the citizens of Washington and that the Senate recede, Mr. Broderick desired to have the question taken separately on all the complete system of sewers in aid of the execu-

hey were voted on.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the report he laid on the table; which motion did not The report was then adopted.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, then called up port of the select committee appointed by the House to investigate the charges against a member of the Committee on Accounts, the pending sider his retrenchment resolution, and it was question being on the adoption of the follow-

Resolved, That, upon a review of the testifered the following resolution, which was unan-imously adopted:

mony taken in the matter or charges against John A. Searing, a member of the House from the State of New York, and chairman of the Committee on Accounts, it is not such as to

had been prepared, facts had come to the knowledge of the committee, which in his opin-Post Office Appropriation Bill.—A message was received from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate that the House had agreed them to have gone further, and completely exonthe report of the committee of conference on the Post Office appropriation bill. the charges, who was implicated; but he did proceeded to the consideration of that subject; know that the gentleman from New York was and Mr. S. submitted a report on the part of the gentleman printed at. In justice to the far as the testimony in this case was concerned, there was nothing whatever reflectng upon his character. He demanded the prerious question.

The previous question being seconded-Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, moved that the resoluion be laid on the table; which motion did not prevail.

The resolution was then adopted. Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, from the commitee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the army appropriation bill. submitted a report. [The report restores the appropriation of \$200,000 for fortifications and experiments; fixes the appropriation for ordance and ordnance stores at \$200,000, instead of \$250,000, placed in the original bill; re-stores the appropriation for the Benicia arsenal; leaves out entirely the Senate amendment providing for the payment to the several States the interest they may have lost or paid upon moneys expended during the war of 1812 and the wars subsequent to that period. The appropriations for fortifications were agreed upon follows: Fort Knox, \$20,000; Fort mery, \$10,000; Fort Carroll, \$40,000; Fort

ious question.

The previous question being seconded, the eport was adopted-yeas 96, navs 44. A message having been received from the Senate, announcing that that body had adopted

the report, the bill is passed.]
On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, under a suspension of the rules, the amendments of the Senate to the Post Office appropriation bill . moved that they be referred to the Commit-

[At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. David-son, of Louisiana, was understood to announce that he was instructed to inform the Speaker that no private bills passed after this period would be signed by the President.] Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, then submitted

the following resolution as a question of order >
Resolved, That House bill No. 872, making appropriations for defraying the expenses of the ost Office Department for the year ending June 39, 1860, with the Senate amendments thereto, he returned to the Senate, as section thirteenth of said amendments is in the nature of a revenue bill.

Mr. G. referred to the article in the Constitu

tion which prohibited the Senate to originate a revenue bill, and contended that the amendof \$250,000 for completing the aqueduct was rejected. the same manner that it did the revenue from

the decision of this question by the Speaker.

Mr. Grow understood he was to have a vote

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, remarked that, alwere ready for a vote, and would not be responthough the Senate could not originate revenue bills, they could amend them, and he did not ink the point of order well taken.

The Speaker decided that the gentleman from ennsylvania was entitled to a vote upon his olution, but was in doubt as to whether or not motion to refer to the Committee of the nole would take precedence of the resolution. Mr. Grow stated that, if the question should not be taken first upon his resolution, its object | preme | Court room for a law library, was

would be defeated. The Speaker (after futher consideration) decided that the question had been submitted after the 1st day of July next the franking eperly by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the question would be first taken on the Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, then offered

following resolution, as a substitue of the resolu-tion submitted by Mr. Grow: Resolved, That the Senate amendment to the House bill 872, increasing the rates of pastage, staggered by attacks upon it, the historian who

> Mr. Grow said the amendment had been offered in violation of the agreement between himself and Mr. Phelps, when he withdrew his objection to taking up the bill. Unless that arrangement should be carried out, he should bject to taking from the Speaker's table the ppropriation bills, and the House would see

ther or not they could suspend the rules. Mr. Phelps replied, that he had agreed that he United States was to be impaired by a reso-ution passed by the House of Representatives; the gentleman from Pennsylvania should raise his point of order, but that gentleman had submitted a resolution about which he knew nothing.
Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, remarking that

he had been aware that it would have been violation of of any agreement between these gen-tlemen for him to offer his resolution, he would not have done so, withdrew his resolution. Mr. Phelps then moved that the resolution l aid on the table : which motion did not pr vail-yeas 80, navs 106. The resolution of Mr. Grow was then agreed

On motion of Mr. English, of Indiana, und suspension of the rules, a bill establishing certain post routes was reported from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and ken up for consideration. The question being on its passage,

Mr. Leiter, of Ohio, moved that the Hous diourn; which motion was not agreed to. The bill was then passed-yeas 110, nays

On motion of Mr. Ahl, of Pennsylvania, der a suspension of the rules, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further conrived for the expiration of this Congress, I de-clare the Senate adjourned sine die. sideration of Senate bill for the relief of Jere-miah Moors, and it was taken up and passed.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the ules be suspended, in order to enable him to two Houses on the naval appropriation bill. adopted. [The only change which this report makes in the amendments as adopted by the House last night is, that instead of appropriating \$173,700 for the expenses of the Paraguay expedition-that is, the charter or purchase of e necessary vessels—the bill now appropriates \$289,000.] A message having been from the Senate, announcing that that body had agreed to the committee of conference, the motion of Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky

> Senate bill to carry into effect the convention between the United States and China, conducted November, 1858, in Shanghai, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed. Mr. Taylor, of New York, stated he rose question of privilege. He asked the House assign some hour for deciding on the resolu-

n reported from the select committee ap inted to investigate the conduct and accounts of the late Superintendent of Public Printing.
The Speaker decided it not to be a privileged souri, under a suspension of the rules, the House took a recess until seven o'clock P. M.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, asked unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the amendments of the Senate to the miscellaeous appropriation bill.

of Ponnerlynnin objected ed; which motion did not prevail-yeas 107. Mr. Phelps then moved that the message the Senate returning the Post Office appropriation bill, with the amendments of that body thereto, and in reply to the resolution of the House that the thirteenth amendment of the Senate, increasing the rates of postage, was in violation of the Constitution, prohibiting the

Senate from originating a revenue bill declarng that each body was the proper judge of the propriety of its own actions, and the ate had exercised its rights, leaving it to the House to adopt or reject the bill at its pleasure, be taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, objected. Mr. Phelps moved that the rules be susper ed; which motion was not agreed to-yeas 84,

the Committee of Ways and Means the old bill, without the Senate amendments, making appropriations for the service of the Post Office partment during the fiscal year ending June

Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, objected.

Mr. Phelps moved that the rules be suspended; which motion was agreed to without di-The bill was then read three times and passed Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, then moved that the House take from the Speaker's table the bill making appropriations for fulfilling treaty stiplations with the Yancton and Tonawanda In dians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860,

and for other purposes, returned from the Senate without amendment.
Mr. Dean, of Connecticut, objected. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, moved that the rules be suspended; which motion prevailed—yeas

113, navs 21. The amendment appropriating \$87,062.50 or the transportation of the mail from Panama o California and Oregon and back, was agreed o-yeas 88, navs 39.

The amendment appropriating \$25,000 for the transportation of the mail across the Isth-mus of Panama until the 30th of June, 1859, the transportation of the

for the transportation of the mail from New Orleans, via Tehuantepec, to San Francisco, was agreed to-yeas 104, navs 63. The amendment appropriating \$50,000 fo transportation of the mail from the 1st July next to 1863, from Charleston to Havana, was

rules be suspended in order to enable him to introduce a bill providing for the redemption of the outstanding Treasury notes of the United States and the modification of the tariff: which motion did not prevail-yeas 101, nays 31. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, moved that Delaware, \$75,006; Fort Calhoun, \$75,000; the rules be suspended in order to take from Fort Caines, \$30,000.] He demanded the presentatives in Congress elected from new States Mr. Pheips, of Missouri, appealed to Mr. Boyce to withdraw his motion, in order that the amendments of the Senate to the miscellaneous appropriation bill might be taken from the

> Mr. Boyce consented. Mr. Phelps then moved that the rules be sus pended for the purpose indicated above; which notion was agreed to-yeas 115, nays 45. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, then demanded the previous question on the adoption of the amend-ments; which was seconded—yeas 92, nays 75, and the main question ordered—yeas 105,

> navs 75. The question recurring on the amendments-Mr. Blair, of Missouri, moved that the House adjourn; which motion did not prevail—year 21, navs 146. The amendment restoring the appropriation

f \$500,000 for continuing the Capitol extensio

was rejected. The amendment reducing the appropriations for surveys of public lands and private land claims in California to \$43,000, and that increasing the appropriation for the re Pennsylvania avenue to \$3,000, were s agreed to.

The amendment restoring the appropriation
The amendment restoring the Washington

privilege, except so far as conferred by a spe cial law as a personal privilege, be abolished was not agreed to—yeas 85, nays 89.

The amendment providing for the continuance in force of the Treasury-note law of 185.

heing reported— Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, raised a point of order, that under the decision of the House on the Post Office appropriation bill, as well as the Constitution, the Senate had no right to insert clause of this kind in an appropriation bill. The Speaker thought the point of order came too late, and, besides, he would overrule it on the ground that if sustained it would devolve upon him the necessity of disposing of the ndment of the Senate.

requisition of the President, was agreed to-

Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, appealed from the decision of the Chair; pending which-Mr. English, of Indiana, moved that the appeal be laid on the table; pending which, the cision of the Chair was call The Speaker stated that he decided that he had nothing to do with the question of order,

on the ground that it was for the House to de-The motion to lay on the table the motion reconsider was agreed to-yeas 120, nays 37. The question recurring on the amendment Mr. Andrews, of New York, at twenty nutes past five o'clock, A. M., moved the

the House adjourn; which motion did not pre The amendment was then rejected-yeas 92, Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, then moved tha

the vote by which the amendment was rejected be reconsidered, and that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; which latter motion was not agreed to-yeas 86, nays 93. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, then withdrey the motion to reconsider-[laughter]-when Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, renewed the

notion; pending which-Mr. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table which motion did not prevail—yeas 83, nays 93 The vote recurring on the motion to recon

Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, moved that th House adjourn; which motion did not prevail.

The motion to reconsider then prevailed yeas 96, nays 82-and the amendment was

agreed to, as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Ahl, Arnold, Atkins, Avery. Barksdale, Barr, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caskie, Clark of Missouri, Clay, Cobb, John Cochrane Corning, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Mississippi, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Foley, Garnett, Gillis, Gilmer, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Grover, Hall of Ohio, Hawkins, Hodges, Hopkins, Houston, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Lamar, Landy, Letcher, Maclay, Kibben, McQueen, McRae, Marshall of Ill iois, Mason, Maynard, Miles, Millson, Moore, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps of Missouri, Powell, Reagan, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Shaw of North rolina, Shorter, Singleton, Smith of Illinois, Smith of Tennessee, Stallworth, Stephenson, Stewart of Maryland, Taylor of New York, Vance, Watkins, White, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, and Whright of Tennes-

Nays - Messrs, Abbott, Adrain, Andrews, Bennett, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Cavanaugh, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark, of Connecticut, Clark of New York Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Davis Maryland, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dewart, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Gooch, Good-Harris, Haskin, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Huyler, Jones of Pennsylvania, Keim, Kellogg, Kilgore, Knapp, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Leidy, Leiter, Lovejoy, Marshall of Kentucky, Mott, Murray, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Phillips, Potter, Purviance, Reilly, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Sherman of Ohio, Sherman of New York, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine,

All the amendments of the Senate to this bill having been disposed of-Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, asked the House to

take from the Speaker's table the message of the Senate in relation to the disagreement of the two bodies with reference to the Post Office appropriation bill, accompanied by a resolution appointing a committee of conference on their sion of the postal system, or an extra session part, and requesting the House to appoint a like committee on their part, to consult as to what action ought to be taken by the respective Houses on said bill. He moved that a committee of conference be appointed.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, said, if the Chair decided that by taking up the message the House took up the bill, he should object. The Speaker replied, that if the report should be adopted, the committee of conference must ecessarily have the bill in their possession.

Mr. Grow. I object. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said the messag meant virtually an appointment of a committee conference to settle how the House should spose of that bill, which could only be done by the House considering it, and that they had determined not to do. From that point he did not mean to recede.

Phillips, of Pennsylvania, also stated that, if the committee were to decide upon the merits of the bill, he hoped the House would Mr. Phelps remarked that there had been a deliberate expression on the part of the House

in reference to the action of the Senate, and

was probable the committee of conference would be composed of a majority of those whose sentiments correspond with that of the action of Mr. Grow contended that the proceedings of the House had been in accordance with Parlia mentary usage, and cited numerous precedents which were established as early as 1640 down

to 1664. If the proposition were to confer with the Senate, he would have no objection, but he was unwilling to take up the bill The Speaker, with the hope of being able to effect something that would produce a result, decided that he would retain the bill in hi possession, so that if a committee of conference should be appointed, they would confer merely upon the power of the two bodies.

Mr. Phelps then modified his first motion by noving that the report be taken up, and a com mittee of conference appointed to confer with the Senate on the power of the two Houses. He demanded the previous question; pending whichwhich— Mr. Harris, of Maryland, inquired whether it would not take a two-thirds vote to take the bill

rom the Speaker's table. The Speaker replied that it would. The previous question being seconded, the committee of conference was appointed.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, moved that the rules be suspended, in order to take from the Speaker's table Senate resolution in relation to the compensation of Senators and men bers from new States; which motion did n

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, moved that the rules be suspended, in order to discharge the Com-mittee of the Whole from the further considera ion of Senate bill for the relief of the owner fficers, and crew, of the armed brig Gener Armstrong; which motion did not prevail-yeas 79, nays 52—two-thirds not voting in th And then, it being 8 o'clock, A. M., on

ion of Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, under a sus cension of the rules, the House took a reces

at 9 o'clock on Friday morning.

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, from the committee of conference, appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate in relation to the disa-

Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, protested against expedition now nearly completed, and pay of ence, submitted a unanimous report, that while IN ESSENTIALS, UNITY - IN NON-ES- tariff of 1842; but so overwhelm superintendent, was agreed to—yeas 76, nays 50.

The amendment appropriating \$413,600 for the payment of the volunteers employed in Florida in 1857 and 1858, called into service by the requisition of the President, was agreed to endments,) and the same whenever it shall be presented to them

The amendment appropriating \$5,000 for repairs of the Long Bridge over the Potomac, to be expended under the direction of the Com-He demanded the previous question.

The previous question being seconded, under the operation thereof the bill was passed.

Mr. Walbridge, of Michigan, moved to recommendations. missioner of Public Buildings, was agreed to.

The amendment appropriating \$38,000 for altering and fitting up the old Senate Chamber for the Supreme Court, and the present Suider the vote by which the bill was passed, and finity. lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, demanded the year

and nays, at a quarter before 12 o'clock. During the call of the roll-A message was received from the Senate, an-

lisagreeing votes to the miscellaneous apportation bill. So the bill is passed. Before the result on the bill introduced by Mr. Walbridge was announced, the hour of 12 o'clock M. arrived, when the Speaker addressed he House, and closed the sess

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1859.

DEATH OF A CABINET MINISTER.—We regret announce that the Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General, died at his residence in this city, on Tuesday morning.

It is said that Ex-Senators Reed of North Carolina, and Jones of Iowa, have been on the lookout for a probable vacancy in the Cabinet for several days past. That vacancy has now

FAILURE OF THE POST OFFICE AP-PROPRIATION BILL.

The Washington Union is making a lame and miserable effort to throw upon the Republi- dom and Slavery, free labor and slave labor, the great issue, is equally impracticable can party the responsibility of defeating the cannot co-exist in the same common country- impracticable for the simple reason the Post Office appropriation bill. The Star, the day of adjournment, with more candor, fixed at perpetual war with each other. The one inthe blame upon Senator Toombs. We give an abstract of the proceedings in both Houses, in relation to the bill, from which every reader will its existence; the other, from the same imperatection predominate. What folly, then ee at once that Toombs was alone responsible tive necessity, requires silence, and suppression of making the tariff the issue! The for the non-concurrence of the two Houses.

The case in a nut-shell is simply this-that Mr. Grow, in the House of Representatives, offered a resolution, as follows:

" Resolved, That House bill No. 872, making appropriations for defraying the expenses of the Post Office Department for the year ending 30th June, 1860, with the Senate amendments thereto, be returned to the Senate, as section 13 of as a reason for the policy of conquest and anous for protection than the Opposit

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 117 reas to 76 nays; and among the yeas were 27 in American politics, which the devices of the ing a position of neutrality, while the Democrats. A committee of conference between the two Houses, finding that they could down. not agree upon the bill before them, proposed to avoid the difficulty by reporting a new bill, embracing all the details of the one laid aside, except the objectionable feature. This conference bill the House agreed to unanimously, all would have been avoided. But Mr. Toombs.

feated. We quote his remarks: side is a great constitutional question, which no the other, is the great inconvenience of having postal service performed during the year 1860. Between duty and expediency he result of the Mexican war was different from supposing to william to make the would not hesitate, whatever might be the course of other men. In his judgment, not only of the Senate been trampled on by the House in the first place, but they had also been surrendered by the committee of conference : and he wished to rebuke both the one and the other. The House had usurped the right of saying that the Senate was not a co-ordinate branch of this Government. He proceeded to review had just come from the House, must go through the regular course of legislation, and should considered by one Senator at least.

"Mr. Toombs objected to its second reading

to-day. Here was the end of the matter. The obic tion of a single member under the rules of the Senate is imperative, and Mr. Toombs gratified his ambitious spirit at the expense of a suspenof Congress. It is sheer audacity to pretend that the blame belongs to the Republicans, and to those who voted with them. There was ample time to pass the conference bill, but for the mperious opposition of Mr. Toombs. Sir Oracle took upon himself the sole responsibility of clogging the wheels of Government, by the interposition of his veto. Even with his constitutional views, he should have deferred to the opinion of the majority, and have permitted others to do what he could not. But, with the spirit of the dog in the manger, he determined hat the great majority, including all the Republicans, should be estopped from voting a necessary appropriation bill, in obedience his own constitutional crotchet. There is no evading this plain statement. The Union and its co-laborers dare not tell the whole truth. They but make the criminal folly and presumption of Mr. Toombs their own, and hold the Administration responsible for a blunder and a crime, the odium of which it might other-

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN CUBA .- La Pa trie, a French journal in the confidence of the Emperor, urges the introduction of Asiatic borers into Cuba, as a means of abolishng Slavery; and it admits that the chief mo tive for abolition is, that it is "the most infallible means of keeping Cuba out of the reach of the United States." La Patrie takes it for granted that the Slavery oligarchy is ferever to rule this country, and hence its inference that the abolition of Slavery in Cuba will extinguish American cupidity for the island. But the editor is greatly mistaken. The abolition of Slavery in Cuba will only serve to multiply the friends of annexation. It is true that the present friends of the measure would change front, and become its bitter foes, but the North would be unanimous for it. Apart from the commer cial advantages which free Cuha would add to the trade of the Union, it would afford an admirable retreat for that persecuted and downtrodden portion of our fellow-citizens, the free people of color.

PIKE'S PEAK GOLD REGION .- The Herald of Freedom states that the distance from Lawrence. Kansas, to Pike's Peak, is 556 miles. From Kansas city, or Leavenwerth, on the border of Missouri, the distance is about thirty miles greater. The Kansas people are indulging in the most sanguine and extravagant anticipations of the amount of emigration which will pass on to the gold region during the spring and summer. Their estimates range from wenty-five to one hundred thousand.

The Pittsburgh Gazette says that four stear ers at that place are advertising for Pike' Peak, and the prospect is, that they will be filled to overflowing. The hotels of St. Louis are already overflowing with persons bound up The amendment appropriating \$8,200.05 for completing certain volumes of the exploring appropriation bill, after a full and free confer-

It has been justly romarked that political parties cannot be formed at the pleasure or to this subordinate question. In the subserve the temporary convenience of politicians-that they are shaped and developed out of the political and social elements, the moral and intellectual tendencies, and the actual wants of society, by a principle akin to chemical af-

It is utterly idle to attempt, by a caucus of polificians, to bring and hold together, under comparison with the transcendent the restraints of party discipline, elements which are in themselves discordant - and but little revenue. And who believes that the uncing that that body had receded from its less so is the effort to disintegrate and remodel the political elements which naturally cohere and form a solid mass.

A great party can only be formed by taking a cherished and absorbing principle for its ba- trial. The Pro-Slavery "Demography sis-or, rather, we should say that a great party is never formed without having as its nucleus a great principle, or a great interest, which is for years permitted any other quest held dear by a powerful class or body of the to interfere with the main issues a people. There must be a great interest, an. party, whatever other parties may do w tagonized by another interest formidable enough to threaten its existence or well-being. These In vain will the Opposition, whether predominant interests in society will of neces. divided, attempt to evade it; the sla sity become the central ideas of the opposing racy will in any event fight with all a parties, and all other questions of minor importance will be left out of view, or be subordi. | Central America; for the Dred Scott nated to the greater. What are these great antagonistic elements

in American society? Is there a man in the Union so blind as not to see that they are Freedom and Slavery-the interests of the masses of freemen, in opposition to the ambition of the slaveholding class? In vain have politicians at-Contrary to public expectation Mr. Sickles tempted to close their eyes to the "irrepressible as not brought to trial on Monday or Tuesday. conflict." In vain have they patched up com- the Sham Democracy, with no copromises, in order temporarily to stave off the view, except the attainment of pe sues which it raises. Still the war of the op- division of the spoil, is as absurd as a posing elements goes on, and must continue to principled. And the kindred plan of man go on, until one or the other triumph. Free the policy of protection to domestic in even in the same confederacy-without being Opposition are divided among themselven terest demands the utmost freedom of speech publicans are concerned, it would be diff and of the press, as the essential conditions of say whether the friends of free trade of free thought; while the conflicting interests such a course would be to drive into of the respective friends of Freedom and Slavery, of the Sham Democracy, or into a new of free labor and slave labor, are equally irreconcilable. Each interest is expansive, and continually demands an enlargement of terri- to the enemy. tory; and with Slavery this enlargement is an The tariff question is one upon which essential of prolonged existence. This fact is parties are divided. The President kin admitted by the friends of Slavery, and urged his Pennsylvania friends are scarcely nexation of Southern territory. The result of same State. Yet the Republicans in this conflict of principles and interests has been dential contest will possess the advana perpetual recurrence of the Slavery question Pennsylvania over their opponent ablest statesmen have not been able to keep and centre of the Sham Democracy

The Missouri Compromise served for a time free trade. The iron interests, a to calm agitation, while the Territories, parti- cupations which ask for protection a tioned between the North and South, or rather eign competition, might hope for m between free labor and slave labor, were not de- eration and favor from the party wi manded by the immediate interests of either: braces within its ranks nine-tenths parties concurring in it; and had the Senate but as population became more dense, and Sla- tectionists of the free States, and while taken it up and acted upon it, as common sense very began to exhaust the fair fields of the older tains a neutral position upon the sale and patriotism dictated, the whole difficulty States, new enterprises were set on foot for the deference to another large section of the acquisition of territory, over which to extend than from the "Democracy," in which with his accustomed spirit of dictation and authe institution. Texas was settled by slave. Southern altra-free-trade theories Taylor of Louisiana, Underwood, Vallandigham, thority, determined that the bill should be de-holders with their slaves, in violation of Mexical ascendant. can laws; that immense country, with Slavery the greatest possible magnitude. On the one Union; and, a few years later, on the pretext of a Mexican invasion, war was declared against | clear that we are not called upon that country, with the real purpose of a further tion which would be a gross ah what its authors expected. Instead of extending Slavery its effect was to add a new free State to the Union; but the motives which prompted its fomenters are none the less clear-Foiled in this last enterprise, and alarmed

> over Slavery in California, the Slavery Oligarchy became desperate, and determined at any rate to make sure of the country west of Mis- by an overmastering attachment for souri, which they flattered themselves could and free labor, and differing within be accomplished at the easy sacrifice of plighted as to the best measures for the propublic faith. All the probabilities were in favor of this supposition. The territory in question was entirely detached from the free States, and was bordered through three and a half degrees the concentration of the aggregate of latitude by the robust population of Missouri, which, though possessing few slaves, was intensely Pro-Slavery. But Providence favored the right, and Kansas has been rescued from Slavery, in spite of these disadvantages. The ance and forhearance, as it remains South no longer entertains the dream of extending Slavery as far north as the Missouri and demoralizing maxim, that the Compromise line, and has the mortification to bound to suppress his honest coreflect that its plighted faith was sacrificed with act blindly with the party. Every no other results than to deepen the hostility to member, in every case, should act and to arouse into action a spirit of crusade in | should throw him into antagonism to the cause of free labor, which threatens, not | whom he habitually co-operates. Par merely to prevent the extension of the institu- be composed of men honestly seeking tion, but to supplant it with free labor in the mon object; and when they differ

> The friends of Slavery clearly see the tenden- rate, so far as that object is concy of the times, and apprehend the worst consequences from the new forces and organiza- it is at the same time politic; for h tions of free labor, which their own perfidy always the best policy. The low a called into being. They have no longer any maxims of the mere camp follows hope of extending Slavery over the northern always an eye single to the spoil, are or temperate latitudes, and they have now fallen as they are unprincipled; and while back upon Cuba, Central America, and the rally belong to parties whose mis-African slave trade. They desire to extend the uphold Slavery and despotism, the area of Slavery southwardly, and at the same place in, or consistency with a party time preserve their present acquisitions; and, for the vindication of Freedom. The to accomplish both these ends, they propose to ism of a caucus or party majority is reopen the African slave trade. The extension and odious as a priestly or oligarchic of Slavery over the tropics, without at the same ism; and true lovers of Freedom ma time supplying the new demand for slaves from the one as much as the other Africa, might merely change the locality of the The maxims which inculente institution, without increasing its power. It is party behests, as the highest daty, with reason apprehended that Slavery would to discust and drive out the hone recede from its present northern borders as and leave it corrupt, unprin rapidly as it advances southwardly, unless the with no higher aim than the spoil demand upon Virginia and the other slave now become the condition of wha States be relieved by the cheaper markets of "National Democracy." The mem Africa. Here, then, is a new and important issue-the

> most important that has yet been presented- dable organization is now tottering which the North and the country must meet. fall. It is true that the slave inter-The necessities of the Slave Oligarchy, as a dominant element, is a potent unit. great power in the State, forces it upon us; and nite aim, but that aim is utterly however repugnant it may be to the minds of with the pretended "nationality" "conservative" men, they must meet it. The with the general welfare, and render people of the Gulf States are almost unanimous sible for the party to maintain the a in demanding the revival of the slave trade; in the free States. The severe disci and many in the older States, who profess a has enforced obedience to the party faint disapprobation of the traffic, on grounds has at length completely disorganize of expediency, are still out-spoken in favor of in the free States, by alienating al repealing the Federal laws which prohibit and not willing to obey the dictates of a punish it as piracy. They affect to regard these chosen with reference to his devotion anti-slave-trade laws as unconstitutional, al. very. though authorized by a specific clause of the Constitution; and they insist that the question should be left entirely with the States.

Politicians who hope to set aside these great issues, and to make the tariff, the currency, the love of Freedom, by the noble and similar questions, the pivot of parties, are plant Freedom instead of Slavery in ! but visionary dreamers. Who, in ten years past, soil of the West, and thus foster free has heard of a man being dismissed from office, slave labor, they should agree to disag or appointed to office, as a reward for his advocacy of free trade or of protection? Who, opponents of protection have the sail during the last Presidential campaign, cared insist upon making "free trade" a whether the candidate were sound upon the the Republican platform, that the protariff question? The Southern supporters of have to demand the recognition of the chanan, in 1856, would have supported theory; and there is no good him more cordially if he had not voted for the rights and feelings of the one or the others

importance of the Slavery question, t large numbers of the supporters of Ca were his views on that subject; and an earn large number friendly to free trade and him without inquiring into the sec his views upon the secondary, and indelast, upon the Slavery question ?

Stavery or no Slavery, is the which the parties must go to the c South presents it, and the North a The controlling majority of the Sour which legalizes it in all our Territthe borders of Mexico to those of Brid. laws which prohibit the African share ;

The idea of abandoning the Rep. and principles, for a mongrel coalst zation, one half of the right wing of the t

will force that party into the pesi

Admitting, therefore, that it is all any

by the facility with which Freedom triumphed | the Sham Democracy. That much The very existence of a great p

carrifice of principle is required in

The Republican party should prof

lessons of folly and wickedness which tory of debauched, slave-ridden Demo